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The Daily Commercial.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The flag that was captured in the attack on Fort Fisher, was taken from the ditch outside of the fort, by a brave officer, and the dispatch bearer was shot one-third of a mile from the fort. Not one of our men got inside, or into any of its defences.

A cavalry force, from General Sheridan's army, visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg, and destroyed and carried away a large amount of property.

A brigade of cavalry and artillery has been stationed near Lovitsville. General Devin is in command of the brigade. Winter quarters are being erected, and it is possible that this force will remain in the vicinity.

Subscriptions to the Government loan, on Saturday, were to the 10-40 $2,566,000, and the 7-30 $1,040,000.

An English naval officer, who was with Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic and at Sebastopol, was present during the bombardment of Fort Fisher, says that the fire exceeded anything that he ever saw.

A Washington letter says that the rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman, on the supposition that Grant can be held in check by a small force, for the present.

A rebel deserter states that there were but 800 men in Fort Fisher on the first day of attack, but they were reinforced by 6,000 on the 27th.

Resolutions were introduced in both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature declaring for the immediate abolition of slavery. The Governor, in his message, recommends gradual emancipation and the ultimate removal of the slaves. Kentucky has furnished nearly seventy-six thousand soldiers for the Union army.

The steamer Odella was sunk by ice, at Columbus, Miss. She went down in one hundred feet of water, and will be a total loss.

The *World's* Washington letter says that it is rumored that Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies, and had put Gen. Beauregard in command of the defences of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina to check Sherman's movements. Which were considered of more importance than any that Beauregard could make.

The citizens of Philadelphia have purchased a finely furnished house, at a cost of $50,000, to be presented to Mrs. Gen. Grant. They have also subscribed $30,000 for the widow of General Birney, investing $10,000 in a house, and the balance in United States Bonds.

A British army officer reports the result of a professional visit to the Army of the Potomac. He speaks in terms of exceeding flattery of the United States. The Northern States he considers, as an immense nation of men and money. In traveling through the North he saw very little to indicate the existence of a great war. He discovered a resemblance of Gen. Grant to the Duke of Wellington, and a very remarkable likeness of Gen. Grant to the second son of the Duke.

The receipts of Internal Revenue, since the beginning of the year, has been over $10,000,000.

It is considered certain that the rebel Secretary of War sent permission to the elder Blair to visit Richmond, but it did not reach him before he left Washington.

In regard to the rumor that England and France will soon declare Lincoln President only of the Northern States, the New York *Tribune* says, editorially, that all foreign powers know officially, nothing but the Government of the United States, and in the event of the reported plan, they will be obliged to recognize as independent, all the States that voted for McClellan.

The entire amount of cotton captured at Savannah is to be shipped to England. The claims of English owners will be examined and decided upon by Mr. Draper, Government agent. Savannah will be immediately opened as a port of entry.

The expedition sent out by General Dana, on the 21st ult., struck the Mobile and Ohio railroad, five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, utterly destroyed it below Okaleno. Twenty-nine bridges, a great deal of trestle work, thirty-two cars, three hundred wagons, and four thousand cartridges, were destroyed. Forrest's camp of dismissed men, at Verna, were dispersed, and six officers and twenty men captured.

Governor Bramlette has removed the restrictions on trade in Kentucky.

The Washington *Republican* says it has the highest authority for stating that the announcement of Gen. Fremont being appointed Minister to France is untrue.

Gen. Franklin was examined, on Saturday, by the Committee on the Conduct of the War in regard to the Red river expedition. He gave a full history of that affair. Admiral Porter has been summoned to give his evidence on the same campaign.

Richmond papers say that it is absolutely impossible to prevent blockade running at Wilmington. When the wind blows off the coast the fleet is driven off; the wind blows landward the fleet is compelled to haul off to a great distance, to escape the terrible sea which dashes against a rocky coast, which is scarcely equaled in the world for danger. It is an easy matter for blockade runners to get directly to sea or into port, but no blockading vessel can lie at anchor in safety off the North Carolina coast.

Oil Intelligence.

The oil excitement in Fayette county seems to be on the increase, and the confidence of the people in ultimate success seems to be unlimited. The Bailey Oil Company, says the *Genius*, is preparing to operate on their lands on Dunkard Creek, in Green county. The Big Redstone Oil Company is also nearly ready to operate in the vicinity of Upper Middletown; new wells are going down in the Mountain townships, near Cookstown, near Connellsville, Greensburg and other points. A new company is forming in Georges township under the name of "The Big Basin Oil Company." We have heard of other new companies near Connellsville, Perrysopolis, and in the southern part of the county. A very large and wealthy company has been formed in Dunbar township called the "Dickerson Run Company," composed of the leading men of that section, and of the county, who have purchased the fee simple of some valuable lands, have a large amount of leases, and will commence their operations immediately. The following are the officers of the "Dickerson Run Oil Company:" President—Henry Galley, Esq. Treasurer and Clerk—Joseph Dickerson, Esq. Directors—Hon. B. Searight, Captain J. L. Bugh, Jesse Oglevee, Andrew Fairchilds, and Isaac Hurst.

The Latrobe Oil Company struck oil in the vicinity of Pleasant Unity, on the headwaters of the Sewickley, six miles southeast of Greensburg, Friday last, at the depth of 430 feet, and the materials for tubing and testing the well have been purchased to-day. Saturday floats. Messrs. Maffett & Old. The company consider their show good for a fifty barrel well.

The oil fever has extended to the eastern part of Washington county. Joseph Kammerer, Dr. Boyd Emory, Dr. S. F. Hill, T. H. Long, Samuel Thomas, John Herron, James Rankin, and others have formed a company with the intention of boring on Mingo Creek, where it is said encouraging indications of oil have been discovered.

The *Genius of Liberty*, published in Uniontown, says the Crow well on George's creek is still flowing, and confirms the statements regarding its great yield. The *Genius* says a Pittsburgh company are sinking an oil well on the farm of Mr. Shepherd, in Henry Clay township, and that experienced men engaged in the work are sanguine of success. A number of other wells and companies are talked of.

A Clarion correspondent says there is a big show of gas and oil at the Deer Creek well. "The sand pump was put down, and when brought up contained a great deal of oil and gas. After the pump was brought up, the oil and water was forced out at the top of the derrick by the gas, the pressure of gas was strong and the oil could be seen very plainly and in considerable quantity. I witnessed this myself. On Saturday last the flow of gas was so great that the fires in the stove in the derrick had to be extinguished for fear of fire. The smell of oil was so great the men could hardly stand it. I tell you it was a big thing. The depth of reaming is 150 feet. The plug is being driven down and will be forced to the bottom, when it will be crushed into small particles and taken out with the sand pump, without much trouble or delay."

MUSKINGUM OIL REGION.—We publish below the following extract of a letter from a reliable gentleman who has been prospecting in the Duck creek oil region. It is of recent date, and shows that oil of the best quality abounds all along the tributaries of that important stream:

"The old salt well on McCune's farm, has been reamed out, and a few days since commenced flowing, and the owners and all who have visited the well say she will produce 50 to 100 barrels per day. The bottoms all around the well were flooded with oil, and parties dipped up from the low places three and four barrels. Parties from New York, Philadelphia and Boston are now taking up all the lands offered on Salt Run at high prices.

"This well was bored for salt water about fifty years ago, and was abandoned on account of the oil. It is ninety-five feet deep. The oil is a superior lubricating oil, gravity 28°, and sells readily at the wells for $24 per barrel.

"Salt Run is near Caldwell, (county seat of Noble county, Ohio,) eighteen miles from Muskingum river, and empties into Duck creek, at the lands of the Ohio Valley Oil Company, of this city. The presence of oil in these two old salt wells (the Davis and McCune) has fully proved the existence of oil in large quantities on Salt Run.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

New National Bank in Pittsburgh.

$500,000,000 Loan Proposition.

Important Order to Paymasters.

Senior Blair Gone to Richmond.

Speech of Schuyler Colfax.

Admiral Wilkes Restored to Active Duty

River Obstructions the Cause of Sherman's Inactivity.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week ending January 7, were about ten million dollars.

Another proposition for a loan of five hundred millions has been received by the Treasury Department from one Julius Burns, of New York. The scheme seems visionary, and partakes decidedly of a lottery nature. There is little likelihood of its being entertained.

The Franklin National Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, is designated a depository of public monies.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sales of town lands at auction, except when made by judicial or executive officers by a decree of Court, are exempt from taxation; also, that deeds given by a municipal corporation of lands sold for taxes are exempt from stamp duty. Coupons on railway bonds must be returned as income for the year in which they mature. Five per cent. salary tax is to be withheld on payments of prize money, the accounts of which were adjudicated subsequent to June 30, 1864.

The Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been authorized to commence business with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of National Bank Currency issued last week, was nearly two million and a half of dollars. The total amount in circulation is seventy eight million four hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

The joint commission, provided for under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company of 1864, are now in session here, taking testimony in the case. Jno. Rose, Esq., of Canada, is commissioner on the part of the British government, and Judge A. S. Johnson, on the part of the United States.

To guard against frauds, the War Department has ordered paymasters, when not actually engaged in making field payments, to render their monthly statements promptly, and turn over their balances according thereto, on the first of every month. They are also ordered to transmit a copy of their accounts monthly to the chief of their pay district.

Gen. Burnside is in town. In consequence of the freezing up of the boat in the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, mail communication with New York and the north is cut off.

The senior Blair has gone to Richmond, the obstacle which checked his former effort having been removed. It is believed to be a fact that a pass for him to go through our lines was in the army, and ready for him on the occasion of his late visit, within less than five hours after the time, when abandoning the hope of getting it, he had returned home.

Odell Democratic representative from Brooklyn, expects to speak to-morrow on the constitutional amendment, urging his brother democrats to vote for it on partisan as well as patriotic grounds.

At the celebration last night, of the fiftieth anniversary of the Washington Typographical Society, Schuyler Colfax responded to the toast, "Our Country," in a speech which is pronounced by his old friends, the most eloquent effort of his lifetime.

A delegation of gentlemen, representing the interests of the Michigan Central Railroad, which have been seriously effected by the introduction of the passport system between the United States and Canada, had an interview yesterday with Secretary Seward, to try and secure some modification. They were unsuccessful.

It is understood that Admiral Wilkes will be restored to active duty after the 4th of March.

The obstruction in the river at Savannah still prevents vessels from ascending to the city and supplies have to be wagoned from Ossabaw sound. This is mentioned as an explanation of Sherman's apparent inactivity. The obstructions are of the most formidable character.

The first of the presidential receptions occurs to-morrow evening. The social season scarcely promises the brilliancy of last season.

General Franklin was yesterday examined before the Conduct of War Committee on the Red river disaster. The burden of the testimony thus far seems to tend towards a division of the weight of responsibility between Banks and Franklin.

The *Chronicle*, speaking as the organ of the Administration, this morning reflects the opinion of the Government of the capitol concerning Mr. George D. Prentice, as follows:—"A very sad and sickening comments upon the generosity of the President in permitting George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, to cross our military lines, and to return for objects strictly personal, is suggested by the publication of the letters in another column from Mr. Prentice and Mr. Christman, formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky. Mr. Prentice, up to the Presidential election, was one of the most conspicuous revilers of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The Union men of Kentucky have been embarrassed from the beginning of the rebellion by the malignant and treacherous course of his newspaper, the Louisville *Journal*, and yet, such is the spirit of forgiveness which has animated Mr. Lincoln and all the friends of the Administration here and elsewhere, Mr. Prentice, as the editor of the *Journal*, was given a free pass to Richmond for a domestic and strictly personal purpose. The correspondence we print this morning shows how this merciful and magnanimous conduct, on the part of Mr. Lincoln and his friends, has been reciprocated by Mr. Prentice.

The Blair Richmond Mission.

Government Not Responsible.

The Object of the Visit Not Known.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

It may be authoritatively stated, concerning the alleged Blair mission to Richmond, that there has been no consultation in the Cabinet on the subject. That the Cabinet is wholly ignorant of there being any such mission, and that whatever may have been the object of the visit toward Richmond by the Blairs, the Government, as such was in no way responsible for it, or even advised of it. What the President himself may have individually done or authorized, is unknown.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.—The following named Pennsylvania soldiers from Charleston, South Carolina, have been admitted to the Annapolis Hospitals since last report up to December 31st: Seargents John White, H, 14th Cav.; Daniel M Weizell, H, 51st; Wm J Coward, E, 116th; Corporals Michael Passand, B, 5th Cav.; John H Hoon, B, 7th; Privates R Carter, F, 76th; James Hart, H, 11th; Jackson, 5th Cav.; J S Front, 185th; Privates Geo Baumbough, 107th; S Sandy, 148th, Richard Curtis, I, 2d Cav.; John W Penny, E, 10th Cav.; Chas W Johnson, I, 13th Cav.; James Magee, A, 14th Cav.; Jacob Beller, E, 18th Cav.; Daniel Keehner, H, 55th; Matthew Felix, H, 54th; F Ehaman, E, 73d; A Kauffner, F, 98th; J Cresse, H, 104th; D Christy, E, 173; W H Little, B 106th; G Johnston, E, 118th; H G Winder, F, 118th; A Meek, D, 136th; H D Hoffman, 7th Reserves; H Broadbent, A, 72d; J W Urban, D, 1st Reserves, P Stewart, H, 53d, and W Davis, H, 106th.

The following named were transferred from College Green Barracks to General Division No. 2 (St. John's College,) for medical treatment: Wilder M Boyle, F, 105th; Robt Elmor, I, 7th Cavalry; Kressin Markham, B, 143d; George W Beckett, A, 53d; James Donald, E, 101st. Among the deaths in General Hospital, Division No. 2, were the following: Thomas S Devering, B, 106th; Dennis Maughlin, H, 30th; James Donald, E, 101st.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Colony Project Meets with Opposition.

Unconditional Return to the Union Preferred.

STARVATION IN RICHMOND.

A March Upon Mexico Under One Banner.

Jeff. Davis and His Opponents.

They Accuse Him of Being the Cause of All Their Troubles.

Impossible for England to Raise the Blockade.

NEW YORK, January 7.

Parties recently from the South think that the recent articles in Richmond papers on the suubject of becoming a colony of a foreign power, was only put forth to feel the temper of the people. The opinion is expressed that a majority of the people will oppose the plan, and prefer unconditional return to the Union.

The *Enquirer* of the 4th, says that Louis Napoleon might be startled with another phenomenon upon peace between the North and South. It might not be impossible for a portion of the troops now engaged in deadly conflict to unite under the same banner, and march upon Mexico. This suggestion is borne out by the history of almost all nations that have fought with each other. The soldiers will fraternize in the common enterprise.

Richmond papers of the 5th contain the following items: A dispatch from Augusta, dated the 4th, says the city of Savannah continues quiet. An order had been issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman proposes to bring wood by the Gulf railroad. The 14th and 15th corps are in entrenchments, reaching from the Savannah river to the Plank Road. The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge opposite Echough. Many negroes, who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are filled with them. Several Federal steamers are engaged in removing the obstructions from the river.

About three hundred negroes were sold in Augusta on Tuesday, at auction, at an average of from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars each.

Several buildings and five hundred bales of cotton were burned in Albany, Ga., last Tuesday by incendiaries.

Yellow fever has entirely subsided at Galveston and Houston.

General Preston Smith is impressing tobacco for the use of his army.

Everything was quiet in trans-Mississippi region, and there were no Yankees south of our rebel army. The soldiers are in fine condition, and well clothed.

Late rebel papers show that the fight of Jeff. Davis and Alf. Jeff. Davis is constantly growing more furious. The lines between parties are more strictly drawn. Those opposed to Davis accuse him in the most open and vehement manner, of being the cause of all their present disasters, and they are charged by Jeff. Davis's organs with destroying confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to achieve independence and reached deserters. The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th says:

Three of our cotemporaries seem to be engaged in a contemporaneous effort to prove that it would not be better to return as colonists to Great Britain than to submit to the Yankees. We have not paid to this controversy the attention with which it seemed to have commanded those of our neighbors, for the simple reason that we can conceive of nothing more unprofitable at this moment, and, in our circumstances, English rule cannot ameliorate it. It is what we would, and we think it pretty certain that she would not if she could.

In the beginning of this war, if she had recognized us as she should have done, and declared her determination to compel a strict observance of the rules of blockade laid down by herself and Paris, and subscribed by all the maritime powers of Europe, she might easily have put an end to the struggle before it had been six months old.

The Yankees at that time held her in mortal terror. They were ignorant of their own strength, and held that of England in an awe approaching superstition. Such a course dictated her own terms and they would have subscribed to them without hesitation. But Yankeedom has now a most undue opinion of its own strength, and the contempt of the people of England, warranted only by the cowardly policy her Cabinet has thought fit to pursue.

Any interference of England now, will be resented as an insult, and she has not the power to enforce any line of hostile policy she may adopt. She has allowed the Yankees to put their ports on the coasts into such a state of defence as to render them unassailable by her fleets.

She has no ships that could encounter the Yankee Monitors with any prospect of success; and although it is easy enough for her to build such, yet the probability is that they would not be able to cross the ocean. Monitors are made for coast defence and not for ocean navigation. She could not, then, in all probability, even break up the blockade of our ports, far less send an army and fleet here to assist us in driving away the Yankees preparatory to returning to colonial vassalage.

We think it scarcely worth while to inquire into the expediency of returning to the arms of Old England, seeing Old England could not receive us if she would. We must fight it out with the Yankees. The alternative presented is death or slavery. We hope our people have not yet come to that point that they hesitate in their choice.

Great Britain has been guilty of a great blunder in overlooking the claims of the Confederacy to her notice, and in truckling, as she has done, to the Yankees. She has neglected an opportunity of certainly humbling the most formidable rival that she has in the world, and has thrown upon us the entire burden of a war in which she is equally interested as we. If the Yankees could succeed in subjugating us, the doom of Great Britain would be sealed. Before the year 1900 she would have built as many ships as Yankeedom, and Ireland would be torn from her grasp, and she might tremble for her supremacy even in England itself.

She cannot avoid the war which Yankeedom is determined to force upon her by yielding and succumbing. That is not the way to preserve peace. That is not the way that Napoleon III. prevents all Europe in a body from falling upon him. He is ready to fight at a moment's, and it is for that reason that he seldom has occasion to do it. So far from taking us back as colonists with the incumbrance of such a war as we should bring upon her, we believe that the most cowardly counsel of the London *Times* be worthy of notice, is ready to give up Canada as soon as the Yankees make a formal demand. The Confederacy, on the other hand, is fully engaged to face the whole power of Yankeedom. It seems more as though England should one day become our colony, than that we should ever become hers.

The *Sentinel* of Wednesday, in an article on city beef, says: "Some months ago, when butchers were demanding eight dollars per pound for beef, City Council made a contract with Mr. Ingram to bring beef and mutton at much reduced rates. The Secretary of War gave passports to prevent his cattle from being impressed, and butchers were detailed to prepare meat for the market. The scheme worked beautifully for a while. Beef fell from six to three dollars per pound. But Ingram was making money by the meat as the most extortionate butcher. The poor, the multitude, the people, find no benefit in his arrangement with the city. A city stall may be opened in a night, and a big profit made about town, and for Ingram, but it helps not those who are in need of help—people for whose benefit he was made contractor. The people of Richmond—the great multitude who, by the most unremitting labor, cannot make one half the sum paid to Government clerks—*are starving. This is not a fourth, but a fixed fact.* The avarice of butchers, forestallers and speculators have brought this about, and it is time for Councils to do something."

Late News Items.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday last, the committee to whom was referred the communication of thirty-three merchants of Bahia, Brazil, condemning the seizure of the pirate Florida in that port, by Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, made a long but very interesting report, in which these merchants, who are now none of whom are natives of Brazil, receive a very spirited but merited rebuke for their offensiveness. The report expresses the gratification of the merchants of New York, and of this country generally, at the capture of the Florida, and tenders the thanks of the Chamber to Captain Collins for his courteous conduct in effecting it. The report was adopted.

An officer recently returned from Cumberland, Md., reports General Crook and staff, General Kelley and staff, General Duval and staff, and General Hays and staff now at that place, the point being regarded as the most convenient for the management of the different commands to which the officers named have respectively been assigned.

Green, the Malden, Mass., murderer is to be executed on Friday next, but the Governor and Council have not definitely decided on the case, and as the time is now so short, Green's confidence that his sentence will be commuted is very much strengthened.

Among the list of official announcements of Assistant Commissaries appointed during the past year is that of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Reberton, 110th Penna. Volunteers, in the district of Monongahela, appointed July 28, 1864.

Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the hottest of the firebrands of the South at the beginning of the war, and was engaged in the business of blockade running, as developed by the Lemar correspondence published some time since, now figures at the citizens' meeting recently held at Savannah. Mr. Lamar's remarks adopt a more conciliatory tone in circumstances. Before long they will all become staunch Union men.

The Senatorial caucuses of the Maine Legislature on Thursday evening last nominated by a unanimous vote Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden as United States Senator, for six years from March 4th next, and Hon. Nathaniel A. Farrell was nominated by acclamation for the short term. Honorable Hanibal Hamlin's name was not presented in the caucuses.

Highly Important.

Operations of the French in Mexico.

Canadian U. S. Property Liable to Seizure.

Blockade Runners and the Queen's Proclamation.

Sherman's March the Greatest in History.

Gold Medal for Gen. Grant.

Moseby Ordered to Take No Prisoners.

Publication of the List of Taxables.

High Taxes in Richmond.

100,000 Negroes Desired to go with Gen. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Advices from Mexico say that since the capture of Mazatlan by the French, the Juarez Government has no seaport on the Pacific coast. The Imperial Government is actively engaged in putting down guerrilla operations and establishing order.

The *Herald* says editorially, that the law of reprisals will justify our seizing the property of Canadians in the United States to indemnify the St. Albans banks, if the raiders and their plunder are not given up.

The *Times* editorially notices the fact, that in a recent suit in London, where shippers of freight sued the owner of a blockade runner for damages for failing to fulfil his contract, the Judges decided in favor of the plaintiffs, who were only entitled to nominal damages, because the contract was illegal and decidedly opposed to the Queen's proclamation, and having a direct tendency to involve the country in war. It the decision is sustained by the Queen's bench, it will be a severe blow to blockade running enterprise.

The Austrian Military *Journal* calls the advance of Sherman from Atlanta towards Savannah, "the most important military movement in the military history of modern times, and hardly less important for the fate of Richmond than Waterloo was for Paris.

The London *Telegraph* says Lord Wharncliffe should have freighted a fast steamer with articles purchased with the proceeds of the Liverpool fair and then run the Wilmington blockade.

Gen. Sherman says, in a recent letter, that 100,000 negroes desired to accompany him in his march through the South, but he was unable to find them on the march.

A Washington special says the said order authorized by Congress to fix a rank for Gen. Grant, after the fall of Vicksburg, has been finished, and has reached Washington. The time and manner of its presentation have not yet been determined upon.

It is reported that a list of all persons paying income taxes is being prepared at Washington, and will soon be published. The reason assigned is the unreconcilable conflict of testimony about town, and for Ingram, but it helps not those who are in need of help—people for whose benefit he was made contractor. The people of Richmond—the great multitude who, by the most unremitting labor, cannot make one half the sum paid to Government clerks—*are starving. This is not a fourth, but a fixed fact.* The avarice of butchers, forestallers and speculators have brought this about, and it is time for Councils to do something."

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE.—On motion of HOLMAN, the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House why he has not communicated the information relative to the filling up of new regiments, asked for in December last, and further directing him now to furnish the same.

The House then resumed the consideration of the proposition for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish slavery. Mr. Bliss argued against the constitutional doctrine that rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. Rogers also spoke against the constitutionality of such an amendment.

Mr. DAWES, of New York, advocated the amendment, contending that all men are entitled to freedom.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, amending the law establishing an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia for navy and army officers, so as to place civilians employed in the Quartermaster and Subsistance Department of the army, on the order of the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLMAN introduced a preamble setting forth that the House, in December last, adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the order issued in the month of December, 1863, that recruits to fill up old organizations should be mustered out of the service with such regiments, and also directing him to furnish a copy of the letter addressed to Governor Andrews, and asking the Secretary of War to say whether the principle therein contained had been applied to all soldiers mustered in to fill up old regiments; and whereas, the resolution has not been complied, with, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House why the information has not been furnished, and that he be directed to furnish the same.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing express and other transportation companies to sell unclaimed freight. The bill was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIDLAR introduced a bill that the mothers of illegitimate children, who die in the service of the country, shall be entitled to receive arrearages of pay and bounty money, the same as other mothers.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of conspirators, who have failed to report for duty, as will secure soldiers in their stead.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, spoke of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of amending the Constitution in the manner designed. Changes, he contended, could be made only on the basis of compromise. The subjugation of the South, a war over which could be accomplished by no other means than by a standing army, and in his opinion we could not afford the expense and pressure which would be required for that purpose.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, said that there was no power in the Government, by an act of the Legislature, or by the people in convention of any State to control slavery, or any other institution, the control of which was not delegated to the general Government. The institution of slavery, he contended, belonged to the State, and no combination of men can, by Legislative enactment, abolish therein.

Mr. DAWES, of New York, said that the argument of Mr. Rogers was that civil liberty consisted in the right of our people to enslave another. So far from this being true, nature made all men free and equal, and all had equal rights before the law, and on this principle the Government must stand, and sooner or later it will be the recognized principle throughout the world. Slavery could find no apologist and defender among those who represent the free States, and slavery should die because it is incompatible with freedom, and irreconcilable to destroy our Government, and subvert our institutions. He would ask the South to come back with free institutions, because freedom only could secure the Union perpetuated.

Mr. HIGBEE, of California, in his speech, said that the people, by majority of 400,000 votes, at the late presidential election, had endorsed the emancipation policy. The Senate, at the last session, passed the joint resolution, now under discussion, by more than a three-fourths majority, and although a vote of two-thirds was not obtained for it in the House, there was a majority of thirty more than those who voted against it. He alluded to these and other facts to show that the duty of Congress was clear and well understood by the nation.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, gave notice that he would, on Monday or Tuesday, ask a vote on the pending proposition.

THE correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from London, by the last steamer, says: The firm stand which Mr. Lincoln has taken on the subject of slavery is doing much good here, and is winning a cordial feeling towards us which was not at first expected. An opportunity of certainly humbling the most formidable rival that she has in the world, and has thrown upon us the entire burden of a war in which she is equally interested as we. If the Yankees could succeed in subjugating us, the doom of Great Britain would be sealed. Before the year 1900 she would have built as many ships as Yankeedom, and Ireland would be torn from her grasp, and she might tremble for her supremacy even in England itself.

Latest from the South.

Arrival of Kilpatrick at Altahoma.

General Forrest Reported Killed.

Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Union Forces Concentrating at Hardieville.

Citizens of Savannah and Their Bank Accounts.

Another Battle Expected Between Thomas and Hood.

Exhorbitant Price of Slave Labor.

A Rebel Attack on Deserters.

Arrival of Gavanized Yankees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. furnish the following items:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—Kilpatrick has crossed the Altahoma, but he is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah river.

Western Virginia papers report that General Forrest has been killed by one of his own men.

The Yankees have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They tore up some miles of the track near Varena.

A private letter says that Gen. Price is not dead.

It is currently reported here that Gen. Hood is dead.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2d.—No further movements of the enemy are reported to-day. Their force is still concentrating and assembling between Hardeville and the Savannah river. There is no truth in their reported advance on Grahamsville.

The reported deaths of Generals Hood and Forrest are not confirmed.

From Savannah we learn that General Sherman is pursuing a very conciliatory policy, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. His lines look as if he felt perfectly secure, and meant all the friends he could.

The Charleston *Mercury* understands that Sherman have given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts, which are to be balanced in Confederate Treasury notes. If this be true there will be but few open accounts in Savannah after the fifteen days truce expires. Everybody, and everybody's relations, will be right to square up at once.

Hood, being now safely across the Tennessee river, beyond all doubt, we wait with some interest for his next movements. General Thomas will endeavor, by all means, to prevent him if possible, but delay him at all events, from proceeding to Charleston or any other point to join the force of the Sherman's march, whether it be the object of Hood to march to the defense of Charleston remains to be seen. Whatever his determination may be we may anticipate some fighting between the rival armies of Tennessee. Meanwhile, Sherman's march, northward from Savannah, does not appear to be making very rapid headway.

The weather has been very unpropitious, for other and more important causes have combined to impede his advance on Charleston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 5th, says:—"Jeff. Davis' organ has a leader headed the Government, and the Opposition, but the latter opposition receives a severe lashing. They are denounced as a factious, ill affected, treacherous gost of malcontents, traducers and friends of the enemy. The Union party is as eminently barbarous to the South, and if they would quit Southern territory, it would be a happy riddance."

Considering that the *Sentinel* says: "This opposition is contemptable in numbers and does not include in its ranks a single man eminent for talent, or for wealth, or for whom the people have not been inclined to place confidence." It is strange it dvotes so long and marked an article to it.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks that the rebel government take it into hand and monopolizes the entire blockading runners, controlling all the cotton and tobacco plantations.

The former for the benefit of the people and army, and the latter for army alone. It would submit note to the military defence of the country, and encourage talent, and foster by controlling the markets of the country to imported luxuries. Another vexatious experience is the unfortunate high price of slave labor. One thousand dollars and board and clothing per annum is now charged for the labor of a negro man.

The Richmond *Enquirer* urges that every slave, for whose labor that price is charged, be conscripted for the army. As this high price for the slave labor jeopardizes the institution of slavery. One thousand dollars, each of which is worth two cents in gold, with board and clothing for a year's labor, is regarded an extortion which the slave system cannot permit.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says the arrangements made with a Mr. Ingram to bring beef to Richmond at a less price than gold sells per pound, does not work. That he charges now as much as the most extortionate butcher, and that some new arrangement must be made. It says the people of Richmond, the great multitude, who by the most unremitting labor cannot make one half the sum paid to Government clerks, are starving. This is not a flourish but a fixed fact.

The *Whig* is even more bitter on Ingram, and says the Virginia State officers are furnishes prime beef by him at one dollar and sixty cents per pound.

The new Governor, Magrath, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling upon all free white men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to come to the defense of Charleston, willingly if they will, forcibly if necessary.

The Richmond *Enquirer* suggests hanging certain merchants in Wilmington who refused to take Confederate money while our fleet was before that city.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says the surrender of the Junior Reserves, by Major Reese, near Fort Fisher, was an act very damaging to his reputation.

By the Columbia *South Carolinian*, it appears that a number of Union prisoners, who had agreed to join the rebel army to escape a rebel prison pen, had been discovered in a plot to escape to Sherman's lines. Seven were shot and the remainder sent to prison.

Gen. Taliaferro is in command of the District of Charleston, succeeding Gen. Ransom. Gen. G. W. Smith is in Augusta. Major General Jno. C. Brown, brother of Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, is recovering from his wound, received at Franklin.

The Raleigh *Progress* says of the Roanoke affair, in which the rebels claimed so great a victory, "that it did not amount to much, none being killed or seriously wounded on either side."

The Richmond *Enquirer* reports a skirmish on the Spring Place Road, near Dalton, Georgia, in which the rebels captured seventy prisoners, seventeen horses, and forty or fifty stand of arms. No date is given.

The Raleigh *Confederate* of the 31, says the on the 22d of December, a fight took place at Shaelnacker's Gap between Captain W. Price, Ross and Gaylord's company, and a number of deserters, tories and robbers. They attacked our forces from ambush, but were speedily routed and severely chastised. They lost fourteen killed and many wounded. No prisoners were taken prisoners. We lost none in killed or wounded.

The woods were fired during the engagement, which caused the discharge of a considerable number of guns which had been thrown away by the enemy. Captain Price was in command of the battalion, and distinguished himself by coolness and bravery, as did his entire command.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says, Gen. D. H. Hill passed down the South Carolina Railroad, under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston.

The Selma *Rebel* notices the arrival at Selma, Alabama, on the 20th inst., of Forrest's cavalry, four hundred or five hundred galvanized Yankees, under charge of Captains Clark and Rice, and Adjutant Seymons, of the 10th Tennessee, on their way to the front. They are to be the *Rebel*, strong able-bodied soldiers, mostly foreigners, embracing almost every nationality, with only a slight mixture of genuine Yankees. Captain Clark says he took almost any number could have been obtained, but only those were accepted who had no families in the North and few ties to attach them to that section. They will be distributed through the Irish regiments of the Army of Tennessee, and fill up their depleted ranks.

Latest Richmond papers contain the following items:

MOBILE, January 5th.—A raid is reported advancing South, toward Smithfield, twenty miles north of Greenville. The destruction of property is unknown.

It is also reported that General Hood's army has crossed the Tennessee river, and moving on Tupelo, which will probably be the future base of operations.

The Fort Gaines prisoners are expected to arrive in this city to-day.

The Pirate Semmes in Richmond.

Great Suffering for the Want of Food and Fuel.

Lee's Army Receiving Reduced Rations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special of the 3d, says the pirate Semmes has arrived in Richmond.

Great suffering exists in Richmond on account of scarcity of food and fuel, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Lee's army is now receiving reduced rations. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is at Butler's request, released, and is to be permitted to go to Richmond to endeavor to secure his exchange for Richardson, of the *Tribune*, captured about a month ago. He is on parole to return if he cannot secure the proposed exchange.

The amount of internal revenue collected in Chicago in 1863 was $1,191,374 76, and in 1864 it increased to $2,673,830 84.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Georgia Wanis Back in the Union.

Stanton's Visit to Savannah.

Gen. Thomas a Major General in the Regular Army.

Bill for the Reconstruction of the States.

Washington Typographical Anniversary

Violent Tornado in Alabama.

Arrival of Blankets for Union Prisoners

Gen. Sherman Across the Savannah.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 8.

The *Times'* Washington says it is rumored that General Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless in connection with this subject.

The *Tribune* says Gen. Thomas has been made a Major-General in the regular army, vice Gen. Fremont, resigned, dating from his victory over Hood.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday January 9, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Closing Epoch of the Rebellion.

The prime idea of the South in setting up for themselves was to obtain greater security for slavery, and a government with a slave aristocracy as the basis. The North could not be lived with because of Abolitionism and the progress of liberal ideas, that continually encroached on slavery, and were as certain to establish universal freedom as the sun to dispel darkness.

For this the Southern heart was fired, and the crowning epithet "Abolitionists" applied to the Northern army and people.

It is unnecessary to trace the history of the rebellion to the present time, ever to be memorable for the fact that the leaders of the rebellion are prostrate before the world, offering to become Abolitionists themselves, and the vassals of any power that will rescue them from their impending fate. All their former haughtiness is gone. They have become panic-stricken supplicants, proffering everything, but in reality having nothing to offer,—exhausted, broken, desperate.

History records no moral triumph surpassing this. And even if the offer to abolish slavery and become vassals under a protectorate were to accomplish the purpose for which it is made, it would still stand out without a parallel. But it will not succeed—the offer will not be accepted. The Richmond *Examiner* pertinently remarks that nations do not become Samaritans. Mendicants, though sometimes objects of pity, are seldom able to proffer that which will move men or nations actuated by self-interest. The time has passed when the South can make such an appeal with any hope of being listened to. The time was when it might have done so.

The attitude of the Southern leaders, as prostrate supplicants, involves another idea of peculiar interest. When victory crowned the Southern arms, and there was at least some prospect that the Rebellion might succeed, they had almost unlimited power over the people. It is a simple proposition, the truth of which is evinced in daily experience, that with defeat and failure come diminution of power, loss of confidence, and the extinction of that which is the secret of success. The disclosure of the utter hopelessness of the Rebellion, if it produces no other effect, will open the eyes of the people of the South to the fact that there is nought but ruin ahead, and sever the bond by which they have been tied and led blind and trusting in the bloody path of civil war. Success is indispensable to continued attachment and power. For the Richmond confession is, to say the least, broad and complete. It must have the effect to destroy every motive heretofore existing why the people of the South should continue to struggle; and it will fail to convince foreign powers that there is a single reason why they should intervene and continue for the South the combat.

If the military power of the Rebellion is not completely broken, it seems that at least the inevitable consequence of the offer to sacrifice Slavery and accept a foreign protectorate will be to destroy the power of the leaders over the people. It is through this weakness and the continued defeat of the Rebel armies, that the utter overthrow of the Rebellion at an early day will be accomplished.

The President's Message in Paris.

President LINCOLN's Message did not meet with a favorable reception in Paris, more especially what it contains relating to Emancipation and to Mexico. It has been a favorite declaration by the Paris journals in the interest of the South—and nearly all of them are—that the North was not sincerely in favor of Emancipation; that the President's Proclamation was but an expedient to be receded from, and that there was no actual difference between the two sections on the question. The French Emancipationists, but who are not for the Union, and have been living in the hope that the South would, after all, give up slavery, found in the Message as little consolation as the pronounced rebels, for they discovered that the time had passed for the South, even though it might proffer emancipation for foreign friendship, to reap any advantage by so doing.

In regard to Mexico, the statement by Mr. LINCOLN that civil war still reigns in Mexico, felt exactly as a cold wind when the French papers had just officially announced the contrary. That is to say, they had just published the proclamation of MAXIMILIAN, after his return to the Capital, in which he announces that the provinces are so far pacified that all persons hereafter taken in arms will be treated as bandits—a condition of things which cannot technically be called civil war.

It was thought that the language of the President on this delicate subject might prove decidedly offensive to the Emperor, and that the French Minister at Washington would be instructed accordingly.

That part of the message devoted to the resources of our country, the ability of the North to prosecute the war indefinitely, and the determination of the people to fight it through and the rebellion down, was very distasteful to rebel sympathisers in Paris. They had to resort to the old assertion of bankruptcy, and the denial that there was such spirit in the North. Nevertheless the message produced an impression which with thinking men will have a favorable effect. The cause of the Union is to have the labors of a new daily paper, which was to have appeared on the first instant, entitled *The Future*. The American department in the paper is to be directed by M. ZOLP, a lawyer and an able writer, who has just returned from a year's stay in the United States, and who not only understands the politics of the country thoroughly, but who is an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. LINCOLN and the cause of the Union. The wonder is that the Government should have given M. PEYRAT the authorisation to establish a new paper, knowing the zeal with which he and the men he would gather around him would enter into the schemes of the opposition for the overthrow of the present *regime*.

Sorghum Convention.

This body met in Columbus, Ohio, on the 3d instant, and proceeded to the discussion of the various topics connected with this interest. The experience of several gentlemen growing the Sorgo were related. Mr. BRANCH stated that he had produced two hundred gallons of molasses from one acre of cane, which he sold for $1 25 per gallon. He also produced about thirty-five bushels of cane seed to the acre, which he sold for $2 15 per bushel, making his receipts $220 per acre. Mr. BRANCH believes the Sorgo the most profitable variety to plant.

It was stated that the cane could be raised at about the same expense as corn. The ground should be carefully prepared, and the seed planted about half an inch deep, and carefully cultivated until four inches high.

Mr. WRENN, of Morrow county, raised, on half an acre, one hundred and fifteen gallons of molasses, for which he got $1 10 per gallon, which with the fodder, &c., brought him $130 50. Cost of raising, &c., $36 00, leaving a clear profit of $114 50, equal to $229 00 per acre.

It was thought that $25 per acre was a fair estimate of the expense of cultivating an acre and getting it to the mill.

Cane may be kept for weeks without injury, if protected from the rain and sun, either by being shocked in the field or stored in open sheds. It is regarded as better not to strip the cane while it is to be stored, until taken from the shocks as worked. It is considered more safe, however, to grow the blades for fodder and or so before stripping. Some prefer to strip the blades from the cane before it is worked, though in large operations this is not always practicable. One of the best specimens of syrups on exhibition was made from cane that had neither been stripped or topped. About thirty samples of sugar and syrup were on exhibition. The Convention resolved to hold its next session in Cincinnati.

English View of our Navy.

The London *Times* of December 21st, regards American affairs of so much importance that it devotes two of its three leading articles to the department reports; and as between the Navy and the Treasury it rather significantly gives the precedence to the former. It gives Mr. Welles great credit for the working of his Department during the war, thinks that he exaggerates the achievement of the navy, that there have been good admirals before Farragut, but finally makes the admission:—

"But if we look impartially at the work which devolved suddenly upon the American Union, during four years ago, at the resources which then existed for its performance, and at the manner which it has been actually performed, we must admit that the tone of gratulation pervading the Secretary's Report is by no means without justification."

The *Times* is, of course, skeptical as to our iron-clads, and thinks it hard to decide when conflicting statements are so evidently based on personal feeling to some extent, and finds in our experience some argument for retaining the great government establishments which it has been proposed in England to abandon, finally censures Mr. Welles for his remarks upon the rebel cruisers, contrasting his words with "the moderation and candor observable in the language of President Lincoln himself."

Mr. Welles must know full well that our Government could not have done more than it did to prevent the sailing of those vessels. The question of right itself was legally debatable, and even if it had not been, the means of evasion were so numerous that the efforts of any authorities might have been defeated."

Concerning the developements which have been made as to the conduct of the collector of Liverpool, the singular delay of government despatches, and the many other odd circumstances which have helped the escape of rebel cruisers from their home ports in Great Britain, this is certainly a cool method of washing one's hands of responsibility. But still cooler is the *Times's* next remark, that the real cause of trouble was the pre-occupation of our navy with the blockade. As if, when we have been unable for a time to watch a neighbor, and keep him from sending out thieves to plunder us; it were for that neighbor to say that we must thank ourselves for our losses.

Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

This association met at Columbus, Ohio, on the 3d inst., and was organized by R. M. MONTGOMERY, Esq., of Mahoning county, taking the Chair. In his address to the association Mr. MONTGOMERY said:

"Having chosen sheep husbandry as a specialty, it becomes us to inquire, in the first place, what breed is best adapted to our locality and circumstances. Whether it is the easily fleeced merino, the more stylish silesians, the idol of the eighteen-inches south-down, or the more capacious mutton and lamb producing Leicester and Cotswold.

"Next come their care, their feed and treatment after disease, and lastly the disposition of their product."

The association, though young in years, is beginning to be regarded as the official exponent of the wool growers of Ohio.

The Committee on Business made a report and the several items were taken up and discussed.

1st, "At what age should sheep be bred."

There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the best time for sheep to commence breeding.

Mr. Mathews thought that fine wooled sheep should come to maturity before breeding from them. Others, that it depends more on the care the sheep has had than on its age.

The case was mentioned of one of the finest sheep produced from a ram and ewe at one year of age; but they had been kept with great care. It was the general opinion, however, that three years was young enough, and a resolution was adopted to that effect.

2d, "Should in and in breeding be practiced, and if so, to what extent."—Lieutenant-Governor ANDERSON thought that our experience in breeding horses was the best information we could get on the subject. He believed that breeding in and in might be practiced by breeding out occasionally. Breeding in and in is more likely to fix any bad quality than a good one. Among all animals there is a natural revulsion against incest. All the best animals have been derived from contrasted not related.

The resolution that in and in breeding was injurious to sheep and should not be practiced, was adopted.

3d, "What variety of grass makes the best pasture for sheep."—There is no animal that likes a greater variety of food. They will clear the farm of weeds and brush, hence a variety of grasses makes the best pasture. Blue grass and orchard grass are valuable, because they are the most durable.

In reference to keeping sheep it was generally conceded that they should be kept in small flocks of thirty to fifty.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the wool growers' associations of the loyal States, for the purpose of effecting a national organization of wool growers.

Military Qualities of North and South

The New York *Ledger*, for January 14th, contains a retrospect of the year 1864 by Mr. Everett. In this, as in the other papers published occasionally by Mr. Everett in the *Ledger* this subject is elaborated with great care and with that finished elegance of style which marks all that he does. Indeed, we must say to passing, that the literary merit of Mr. Everett being before such an immense number of readers in that publication, deserves more attention, for their matter as well as their style, than is generally given to them by that class of readers who are supposed, and suppose themselves, to be best acquainted with his writings.

In the course of the retrospect of which we speak, Mr. Everett brings forward one piece of evidence on an important subject for which we must make room. After a review of our naval and military triumphs in the last year, Mr. Everett remarks that "the mingled boldness and skill, vigor and strategy of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah have been witnessed with admiration at home and abroad, and have combined with the spirit, perseverance and tenacity of Grant, completely to reverse the judgment formed of the relative capacity of the Union and Confederate leaders." "A correspondent in Europe," he then adds, "of the very highest social position, and as well qualified as any man living to form an opinion on the subject, writes to me under date of the 9th of November, as follows:

"It seems to me that not only do the Union troops fight better, now that they know their business by experience and that by a process of elimination they have got better leaders, but that the Southerners are not fighting as they did before. They are evidently losing heart. If they see in Mr. Lincoln's re-election the stern resolve of the North to pursue the struggle unflinchingly, believe they will feel their last hope disappointed, and think we shall soon more rapid and less bloody advance toward the end—the inevitable end. That you are carrying the day is the universal feeling given out. Some accept it very unwillingly, but a friends of progress and liberty heartily rejoice. I profess great admiration for the doings of Generals Grant and Sheridan. In a military point of view, I find no fault in the campaign of the first-named, and a persevering spirit for which every body in Europe is giving him credit. As for Sheridan, the manner in which he retrieved the day at Cedar Creek, shows unmistakably his great ability as a general."

THERE is authority for the statement that there has been an actual decrease of the currency. It is also true that the last month has been one of the most successful in the way of receipts into the Treasury. The internal revenue has yielded over twenty millions, and altogether the receipts of the month were over seventy millions.

The ship Bavaria, recently arrived at San Francisco, with an anatomical museum on board. The crew got wind of the peculiar nature of the cargo, and every man of them saw ghosts before they arrived in port, and some of them preferred to sleep on deck, even in the rain, to going below. A Kanaka, who had in his time killed five men, was naturally enough most excited, but managed to frighten away most of the ghosts, by constantly rattling a split bamboo stick.

At Providence last year the transactions in printing cloths amounted to 2,607,153 pieces, a falling off from the previous year of 1,220,650 pieces. To show the extraordinary rise in prices it is stated that printing cloths that sold for 4¾ cents per yard January 1, 1861, sold for 9 cents at the beginning of 1862, 14¼ cents 1863, 16¾ cents 1864, and 27 cents January 1, 1865.

Personal.

Hon. Frederick Smythe has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. He has already filled many responsible positions with marked ability and undoubted integrity.

Carlyle is reported to have said, "Let America succeed, and England goes to democracy by express train."

No remaining interest is supposed to attach to the movements of Secretary Stanton on the Southern coast. He will visit Gens. Grant, Sherman and Foster. It is not unlikely that one of the objects of the Secretary's visit is to recruit his health.

During the triumphant march of Gen Stonewall in Southwestern Virginia an old lady at Kingston, whose house had been shattered by a shell from our batteries, stood on the porch waving her handkerchief to our troops as they passed, and exclaiming: "Welcome gentlemen, welcome; you may knock my house about, but you need not head it you will only drive those fellows out."

It is stated that the venerable Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, is quite ill and not expected to recover.

A Question Answered.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Why can we not have a Medical School in Pittsburgh?

To this question, proposed by J. S. T in a recent number of your paper, I have heard but two reasons assigned, which seem perfectly satisfactory to those opposed to such a plan.

Almost the first reply made, is, we have good medical schools in Philadelphia, and do not require any here. That is, if there are churches in Philadelphia, none are required here; if there are institutions of learning in Philadelphia, none are required here; if there are manufactories in Philadelphia, none are required here; in short, no Pittsburgh is needed. Others see no reason why Philadelphia should monopolise all the medical schools; why there should be six here and no one in any other part of the State. It is not so in other States. New York city has five, and still there are others in Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn and Geneva. Boston has two, and still there is a good school in Pittsfield. If these schools are valuable to Philadelphia and medical science, one similar may have some good influence in Pittsburgh.

Another reason assigned is, that formerly an attempt was made to establish such a school here and failed, therefore any other attempt will fail. That is, what one man has failed to succeed in no other man should attempt; what a number of men at a particular time could not accomplish no other men at any other time can accomplish; because certain generals in 1862 failed to crush the rebellion in this country no other generals ought to have attempted it.

Among the benefits of such a school are always mentioned, upon the medical profession, increasing the interest in medical studies and investigations, the aid it would afford to young men who are unable to go abroad to pursue their studies, the gratuitous performing of surgical operations on the poor before the class, and perhaps also the giving of prescriptions to the poor gratuitously.

In the opinion of some, Pittsburgh can be nothing but coal, iron, oil and smoke, and all attempts to establish professional schools here will be vain. The success, however, of our Commercial Colleges, our Female Colleges, our University, and School of Design, will remove this false notion. Old fossilized opinions are giving place to different views, and men are coming forward who will not merely seek to hold the reins and restrain, but who will direct and urge forward every work, even if *new*. There *will* be a Medical School in Pittsburgh at some time, and it is believed soon. The inexorable law of progress is even now felt here; Pittsburgh is rising from her reproach, above her soot to a pure, healthful, invigorating atmosphere. S.

General Intelligence.

Boston is moving to feed the people of Savannah. A meeting in Faneuil Hall has been called.

According to the estimates contained in the circular of a new York firm, Massachusetts has 17,302 business houses, with a capital of $808,-435,000 against 39,952 business houses in the State of New York, with a capital of one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven millions two hundred and four thousand dollars, giving to the latter just double the wealth of the former.

The report from the Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State shows that there are 837,785 pupils in the State schools, exclusive of Philadelphia. Length of school term five months, seventeen days; average cost of each pupil, 38 cents per month. The total cost of the system is $2 39,178, an increase over the year previous of $97,078. This does not include the expenses of the Philadelphia Common Schools. There is a decrease of 1,000 male teachers, owing to the war, and an increase of 593 female teachers.

It is stated as a fact, vouched for by responsible parties on the New York 'Change, that not a few of the merchants of Savannah have remitted funds (greenbacks) to liquidate debts contracted in this city previous to the war—while others, unable to settle up, at the moment, express an anxiety to do so, just as soon as they can convert their rice, and other merchandize, into money.

Seven rebels from Fort Fisher have reached our fleet off Wilmington. Corporal Lawley asserts positively that there were but 500 men in the fort during the first two days; but that on the night of the 26th, 6,000 men arrived from General Lee's army; that none of them, however, reached the fort until the 27th. He could not tell to what corps or division these reinforcements belonged. To his knowledge the garrison lost thirteen killed and thirty wounded from the fire of our fleet. There were also fifteen killed by the bursting of a gun. During the bombardment he says that the garrison were in their bomb-proofs; our fire was too hot for them to work their guns. Four more guns have been brought from Wilmington to Fort Fisher, to take the place of those disabled during the bombardment. He also reiterates the statement that the whole land file of the rebel armies are heartily tired of the war, and that they escape to our lines as fast as they can.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, concerning Admiral Porter and what he is doing, news would doubtless be very welcome, "but it is for the country's good that they should not be enlightened at present. In due time they will know, and then the knowledge will be gratifying."

A gentleman in Philadelphia paid the forfeit of an election wager lately by wheeling a friend in a hand-cart over several squares of the most popular streets in the city. They were followed by a large crowd of men and boys, who, as Artemus Ward would say, "hauled in the most brutal manner," when, at Fifth and Market streets, one of the wheels of the cart came off and the unfortunate winner of the wager was thrown headlong into the mud.

The ladies will perhaps be interested to know that at the reception at the White House, on New Year's Day, "Mr. Lincoln was dressed in a plain suit of black, with white kid gloves." This is on the authority of Jenkins—and indeed it seems highly probable.

Mr. Forney writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that he has just received a letter from Hon. James H. Campbell, American Minister, to Sweden, dated Washington, December 13, 1864, in which he says: "My joy was full to the brim at hearing of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and 'the grand march of Sherman through Georgia.' He says: 'A Frenchman said to me, in tendering his congratulations: 'Now this is indeed a joyful time for the friends of liberty all the world over.' Such feelings do not find a place in the records of the Great Emperor."

After the rebel Legislature had left Milledgeville, the officers of Howard's corps took their places, and immediately passed a bill rescinding the ordinance of Secession, and all the obnoxious laws of the fugitive government. Many speeches were made, but no debate occurred, and finally Georgia was voted back into the Union. General Sherman was elected Governor, and a large appropriation to recompense the service of the new Legislature was passed. The amount of the following vote. The members were paid entirely in the Confederate currency which fell into the hands of the army. Colonel Coggswell, of New York, was the treasurer, and obtained, in exchange of rebel promissories, some of the impromptu Solons receiving as high a salary as $50,000.

The Chicago *Times* is of the opinion that the failure of the Wilmington Torpedo was because it was exploded in the water. Instead of communicating the shock directly to the shore, it was weakened and wasted by the yielding character of the water. Had the same amount been exploded at the same distance on earth which communicated with the fort, it is probable that its destructive effects would have been apparent.

The great mail of 2,0,000 letters, from Sherman's army, arrived at New York Postoffice at 6:30 p. m. on Friday, and at 4:30 p. m. on Saturday the letters had all been sent out. But it took thirty-five men all that time to sort the letters and cancel the stamps.

The number of immigrants arriving at New York last year, was 182,760—more than in any year since 1854.

The State debt of New York is $48,720,000.

St. Louis has a population, as appears by a recent census, of 157,056. Of this number 150,202 are white, and 6,854 black. In the county of St. Louis there were in 1860, 5,540 slaves and 1,895 free blacks. There are 4,763 slaves and 1,792 628 free blacks. The population of the county has slightly decreased.

DIED:

KNOX—At Memphis, Tenn., December 5, 1864, J. BANKS KNOX, aged 39 years.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
COMPLEXION PASTES & POWDERS.
COMPLEXION PASTES & POWDERS.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.

The above goods, of the finest grades, warranted pure and genuine, can be found in great variety at the Drug and Chemical Store of

C. H. RIGGS, Assistant Cashier.

McCLARRAN & CO.,

Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street. dec30

FOR SALE—

On moderate terms, two second-hand STATIONARY ENGINES, with 60? balance-wheels, 7½ inch bore and 2 feet stroke, with heavy cast iron frames, weighing from 2,250 to 2,700 lbs. For further particulars, address or call on

J. O. MCKEE & CO.,
Upper Sandusky, O.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
dec26

PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

400 In store and for sale by

ALEX. ANDER GORDON,
1835 No. 111 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
dec31-3m

IN ORDER TO FURTHER

The design of the National Bank law, to provide a uniform currency, and to relieve this community from the loss incident to the circulation of depreciated bank notes, the following banks have agreed that on and after the 1st of February, 1865, they will pay out only such money as will be received at par on deposit and in payment of all debts due them. They will purchase from their customers all distant State bank notes, which they may receive in the regular course of business, at the net cost of sending them home for redemption, but will not receive such funds on deposit as "currency."

It is confidently believed that this arrangement will very speedily abolish the existing custom of keeping currency accounts, and by sending home the great volume of State bank paper now in circulation, where, give place to a better class of notes not subject to discount. To give full effect to this arrangement, the acquiescence and co-operation of the business community is respectfully solicited.

JOHN D. SCULLY,
Cashier First National Bank.
R. A. GEORGE,
Cashier Farmers' Deposit Banking Co'ny
G. A. END Y,
Cashier German Trust and Savings Bank.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON,
Cashier Third National Bank of Pittsburgh.
J. R. MCCUNE,
President Union Banking Company.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
President Citizens' National Bank.
C. B. RIGGS,
Assistant Cashier Second National Bank.
J. M. COOK,
Cashier Allegheny Bank.

Jan9-tfsl

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the 'Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865. (Signed)

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Jan9-2m

STRAYED OR STOLEN—

A white or tan colored ALDERNY BULL. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
residence near East Liberty.

Jan-10t

SELECT SCHOOL.

Retiring from the profession, this long established and favorite School for male students will be continued under the management of T. K. WAKEHAM.

The next regular session will commence on the 1st of February. For terms, admission of Students, &c., apply to Mr. W., either at his residence, No. 37 United Avenue, or at the School room, (Lecture room of Christ Church,) East Commons, Allegheny. (Jan9 2w

NOTICE.

The certificates of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, are now ready to be issued, and all delinquent Stockholders are notified to pay up the balance of their subscriptions immediately, or forfeit their stock. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN F. GLOSSER, Secretary.
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
[Chronicle and Gazette copy.]

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of the "Union Cigar Manufacturing Company," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. H. MOHR,
A. VETTYBURY,
E. WILEY,
A. WILER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of L. MOHR & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 84 Third street, corner of Market street, up stairs. All debts due the Union Cigar Manufacturing Co., will be paid by the surviving partners, and all claims against the same will be presented to the undersigned.

L. MOHR,
A. VETTYBERY,
A. MOHR.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1865.—Jan9-1w

CONCERT HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 13.

MATINEE—On Saturday afternoon, January 14th, at 3 o'clock.

ELLINGER & FOOTE'S

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The three wonderful Liliputians,

COMMODORE FOOTE AND SISTER,

Not half the size of Tom Thumb and wife,

The most diminutive, symmetrical and intelligent specimens of humanity in miniature ever on exhibition, and

COLONEL SMALL,

The Great Female Character Dancer,

In combination with these curiosities of nature is their preceptress

Mrs. C. G. Russell,

(Formerly Miss M. C. Ellinger).

The celebrated vocalist, pianist, and composer, together with

W. H. HARRISON,

The well known extemporaneous poet and mirth-provoking delineator of eccentric character, and

PROF. G. H. BROOKS,

Violinist and pianist, ten years a pupil of the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind.

Look out for the

LILIPUTIAN CHARIOT.

This magnificent carriage, entirely new, and scarcely larger than a bushel basket, built expressly for Commodore Foote for the season of 1865, at a cost of over $2,000, will pass through the streets daily, from the St. Clair Hotel to the hall, containing Commodore Foote and sister, and Colonel Small, drawn by

SIX TRAINED ENGLISH GOATS.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Adults to Matinee 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Positively no half price at night.

ELLINGER & FOOTE.....Sole Proprietors.
C. G. RUSSELL.....Business Manager.
JAS. S. JAKWAY.....General Agent.
Jan6-6t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.

MONDAY MORNING, January 2, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$533,444 79
United States Securities	481,000 00
Expenses	6,470 61
Due by Banks and Bankers	96,258 79
Bonds and Premiums	6,865 71
Cash	157,538 97
Miscellaneous Items	2,979 60
	$1,286,127 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Due Depositors	676,413 24
Circulation	294,000 00
Profits and Earnings	18,585 77
Dividends Unpaid	1,628 00
	$1,286,127 01

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. RIGGS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of January, 1865.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

jan3-1t

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Eagine Builders, corner of Watercrest and Middle Valley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa.
no17 3m

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

S. H. KING,
Liberty Street.

oct4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co. was dissolved on the 1st instant by sale of the interest of M. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY.

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foudery property, stock and business of the late firms of Bollman & Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Ricketso , the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1865. jan4-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, corner of Second and Wood streets.

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
JAMES WILEY,
THOMAS HERNEY,
JOHN H. STEUART.

In retiring from the firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co., I do cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

JAMES WILEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of Joseph Woodwell & Co., for the purpose of continuing the hardware business at the old stand,

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
WM. K. WOODWELL,
JOHN H STEUART,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1865. jan4-2w

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH.

ja2-1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood street,

J. O. WILSON,
S. B. MCELROY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.

SAMUEL B. MCELROY.
JAMES DICKSON.
JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. jan4-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Banking business JAMES W. DAVITT and MARCH HUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1865.

ALLEN KRAMER. EDWARD RAHM.

J. W. DAVITT.....M. HUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 35 Bank Block, Fifth Street.

jan2-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for NINE DIRECTORS of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

Jan7-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of NEWMYER, GRAFF & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by

JOSEPH GRAFF & CO.,

Who will continue the manufacture of AXES, &c., office No. 108 Water street.

Pittsburgh, January 6th, 1865.—Ja7-3t

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
2D COLLECTION DISTRICT,
Pittsburgh, January 6th, 1865.

THE

Special Income Tax List for 1863,

Approved July 4th, 1864, is now in this Office, and on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., I will be ready to receive the amount of TAXES assessed.

Tax must be paid on or before the 25th inst., upon that date the penalty of TEN PER CENT. will be added.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
Collector 22d District Penna.

ja7-13t

ROSS OIL COMPANY.

Fourth Dividend of the Ross Oil Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last month, payable at the office of Robt. Wray, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on and after the 15th inst. Subscribers are required to call and get their certificates of stock before the 15th inst., or they will be

ROBT. WRAY, Jr.,
Sec'y Ross Oil Co.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1865.

TO BAKERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 12th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with Bread for six months from the 15th instant. Loaves to weigh 1's and 2 pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf of full weight.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

E. H. HEASTINGS,

Will be a candidate for

RECORDING REGULATOR,

at the ensuing election, by Councils, for City officers.

ja6-3t

FOR RENT.

Those two first class Warehouses, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, occupied by the undersigned and J. McCully & Co for a peri.d of forty-three years, in the possession of the Produce and Grocery business. Each Warehouse is 22 feet front by 150 feet deep to Lynch alley, with excellent cellar and vaults under the whole. Will be offered separately or together, and possession given on 1st April, or sooner if required. Enquire of

JAS. MCCULLY.
172 and 174 Wood street.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NO. 54 MARKET STREET.

SOUTH & ROSS,

Ja4 Late SLATER & SOUTH.

PLANING AND SAWMILL FOR SALE.

A steam Planing and Sawmill, situated at Monongahela City, with the necessary machinery, now doing a large and paying business, with double Dowelling, Boat Yard, &c., all in good order. Lot 275 feet river front, and in depth 200 feet. This affords a good opportunity to men wishing to engage in the lumber business. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Under an order of the Orphans' Court, we will sell at the Court House, at public sale, on the 21ST DAY OF JANUARY

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from here will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	1 Time a week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 85	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 20	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 25	2 80	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 70	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	32 00	21 35	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	34 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

The Farm, Garden and Household.

THE GOLDEN LILY OF JAPAN.—Several specimens of this rare and gorgeous exotic are on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco. It is thus described: Imagine upon the end of a purple stem, no thicker than a ramrod and not above two feet high, a saucer shaped flower at least ten inches in diameter, composed of six spreading and somewhat crisp parts, rolled back at their points, and having an ivory white skin thickly strewn with purple, points of studs, and oval or roundish prominent purple stains. To this add in the middle of each of the six yellow parts a broad stripe of light, satiny skin, and having the appearance of streamlets. From this delicious flower arises the perfume of orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as to respect the weakest nerves.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—In making new vegetable gardens, a south-east aspect should be chosen, as far as practicable. Earliness in the crops is a very great desideratum, and such an aspect favors this point materially. Too great a slope is objectionable, as inducing too great a run of water in heavy rains. The plots for the crops should be laid off in squares or parallelograms, for convenience in digging, and the edges of the walks set with box edging. If water can be introduced, it is a great convenience.

PREVENTIVE OF CANKER WORM.—Canker worms can be effectually prevented from ascending the trees by placing finely sifted coal ashes about the trees, six or twelve inches at the steepest angle. Brush over the surface of the ashes frequently to prevent their becoming compact; if soaked with rain, renew the surface with dry ashes.

PEACHES.—Jo l A. Spring, of New York, who has been experimenting with Peach trees, for some time, says: "In the spring of 1863, I had in my garden two or three Peach trees that had the yellows very bad, so much so, that I considered them dead. I poured one gallon of boiling hot water on to each of them, and let it run down the trunk of the trees. The result was surprising to me. Instead of that deathly look, in the course of two or three weeks there appeared a new growth of leaves, fresh and green, and this season they all have had Peaches on them. I tried the same remedy on one this spring, and with the same result, so far as the growth is concerned."

GRAPES—HOW MANY POUNDS CAN BE RAISED ON AN ACRE.—A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly* seems to doubt the statement of Wm. S. Carpenter, about what it was possible to make an acre of grapes produce, and says he has figured up the yield at ten tuns per acre, which at 14c per pound would make $3,000, and thinks this sum too great. The editor, in his calculation, says that there are 43,560 superficial feet in an acre. A vine trained to a single stake can be grown upon four feet of ground, or 10,000 vines per acre, which at two pounds per vine would yield ten tons. Grape vines trained to a stake may be grown as closely as corn, which will, after the vinyard has reached its maturity, yield ten tons per acre, which, at only per pound, would give a much better profit than any kind of grain.

Galignani's Messenger says that an apothecary at Nantes has just discovered by the merest accident that ammonia will put out fires. He happened to have about seventy litres of benzine in his cellar, and his boy, in going down carelessly with a light, had set fire to it. Assistance was speedily at hand, and pail after pail of water was being poured in the cellar without producing any effect, when the apothecary himself took up a pail which was standing neglected in a corner, and emptied the contents into the cellar. To his astonishment the flames were quenched as if by magic, and upon examination he found that the pail which belonged to his labratory, had contained a quantity of liquid ammonia. The result is easily to explain on scientific principles; for ammonia, which consists of 82 parts of nitrogen and 18 of hydrogen, is easily decomposed by heat; and the nitrogen thus set free in the midst of a conflagration must infallibly put out the flames.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A DECEPTIVE MALADY.—So insidious are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of a latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold by druggists everywhere. Ja9-MWeS

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, Appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3-6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 19 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

32 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE ..... Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

Once more crowns our efforts. The MONSTER COMPANY in a brilliant bill to-night:

Sherman in Savannah,

Scenes at Washington.

Foster in a Fix.

How's Your Grandmother?

Brilliant Dances by Miss Frank Christie, Miss Louise Rolette, Millie Ashton, &c., &c. Grand Gymnastic Feats by Mr. W. H. Ashton and Master Frank.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ARTISTES.

Ja4-tf

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First week of

BILLY HOLMES,

Continued success of

LITTLE MAC,

JOHNNY MACK,

HELENA SMITH,

HARRY BLOODGOOD,

BUFFALO BOYS,

and

30 Artistic Performers.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je28-1y

E. EDMUNDS & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, ... W. BATEMAN

No. 1 Diamond, ... West

Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboar Prints, Window shades, &c., &c. se7

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
20 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Honey.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

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apr6-y J. & W. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience. In operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $10 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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278 PENN STREET.

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MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN

(Coal Cook-Stoves), the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES

(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

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ENGINE BUILDERS and

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,

CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de11-6m

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Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee for the exclusive right to manufacture and vend

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER,

throughout the United States, excepting in New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States, I am now prepared to receive orders for six dozen of them.

The Spader, which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, is designed as a substitute for the Plow on the Prairies or in alluvial soil, comparatively free from stumps, roots and stones.

A boy 15 years old, with four good horses, can spade six to eight acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed, when worked.

For further information, price, &c., send for circular. no29-1f J. C. BIDWELL.

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JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Manufacturers of LIGHT ARTESIAN OIL WELL TUBE, with heads joints, unstressed for lightness and durability. Always on hand Gas Pipe, punched out and ready for use in Oil Wells, Pump Chambers, Heads of seamless boiler or copper tube, fitted with superior valves. Also, Sand Pumps, Stuffing Boxes Tongs, Clamps, Tools, and Fittings generally. Sole Agents for Thomas's celebrated patent oil pump valve. Orders respectfully solicited. Post Office Box 112. No 127 First street, between Wood and Market sts. dec26-1y Pittsburgh.

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Manufacturers of

Window Glass, Druggists' Glassware,

And vials and bottles of all descriptions. Warehouse, 63 Water, below Ferry street. Our factories being now in successful operation, are prepared to furnish anything in our line promptly, of style and quality equal to any in the market. au12-3m

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Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and mantles. Four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patterns of horse rakes in the United States. Best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN. nov5-1y

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CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oilstanners, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

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Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

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HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy23-1y

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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded and Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

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BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets. Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

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Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh23

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DEWEESE, KIRMSE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

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SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,

GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

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☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. 1 jy2-cy

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PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS,

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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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SHORT LINE TO NEW YORK.

17 HOURS BETWEEN

Pittsburgh and New York via Allentown.

THREE TRAINS DAILY.

Leave Pittsburgh 4:30 p. m. arrive N. York 10:00 a. m.
" " 9:40 p. m. " " 2:45 p. m.
" " 3:00 a. m. " " 10:10 p. m.

The 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. trains run through via Harrisburg and Allentown, without change of cars. The 3:00 a. m. train change cars at Harrisburg only.

H. P. BALDWIN,

de16-1m General Ticket Agent, New York.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	8:00 p. m.		
Mail	8:40 a. m.		6:20 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			8:50 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

	Pittsburgh.	Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	12:00 m.	12:00 m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:55 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	8:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from

McKeesport..... 1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent. ap20 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 1864 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania, to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg.

Leave Eastward.

Mail Train	11:45 p. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:30 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train	12:35 a. m
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m
Williamsport Accommodation	1:45 p. m

Passenger Cars run through on Mail trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Market and Broad streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents: S. L. Nicholas, Agent, corner Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.

J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport

no26-1f

FULLER RESERVE

OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK ..... $100,000.

SHARES ..... $1 EACH.

The property of the Company, on the East bank of the Allegheny river, 1¼ miles below Franklin, in Cranberry township, Ve-nango county, Pa., near the Dale and Morrow 50 bbl. Well, and the large Wells of Hoover and others, consists of the following:

1st. FIVE ACRES, in Fee Simple, known as the "Fuller Reserve," with a river front and a stream of water running almost its entire length. At the mouth of this run and on the bank of the river is a

Well now pumping and yielding to the Company 10 bbls. of Oil per day.

Every foot of the above tract is available for Oil boring purposes, and can, at any time be leased to parties at one-half Royalty.

2d. A LEASE, for fifteen years, of a well on the lands of the Boston "Fuller Farm Oil Company," adjoining the five acres above described, which flowe when first struck, and will yield by pumping ten to twenty barrels of oil per day, and if carefully tubed there is every indication that it will be a

Flowing Well,

The present production of Oil to the Company is sufficient to pay over

Three per Cent. per month,

on the Capital Stock.

The Company have already sold a number of barrels of their oil for $15 per barrel, at the well.

For the two producing Wells, above mentioned, there are two first class engines, with tubing, tanks, &c., all the property of the Company, and in good working order.

The Company will be organized under the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania

Subscription books are still open for a limited number of shares, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.,

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23 Fifth street, where full particulars concerning the property may be learned. de21-tf

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No. 124 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired. 6m-23

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Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market. JAMES BOWN,

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From April 1st, 1865,

ONE OF THE

Finest Business Stands on Fifth Street.

Address "A," COMMERCIAL Office. Ja5 3t

FOR SALE.

The well known

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Opposite the court house, Beaver, Pa. The proprietor having taken another business, wishes to dispose of the above. The house is a brick, with two frames adjoining, and contains 33 rooms, and is well adapted for the purpose. For particulars inquire at the house. Jan4-2w

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Opposite the mouth of Sixth street, next house to the corner of Irvine street, occupied at present by Mr. R. BARD. For particulars, inquire of

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Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, will in one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front, and substantially built in the best style, will all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

S. & W. GILL,

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D. C. KING,

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BUSINESS STAND

FOR SALE.

That desirable business stand, No 60 Smithfield street, near the corner of Fourth street, on which is a substantial brick building. For terms, inquire of

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

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HOUSE FOR SALE—A

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 73 Liberty street, between Hay and Marberry streets, containing thirteen rooms, with gas and bath room. Enquire of

M. A. LORENZ,

de14-1m No. 62 Water street.

FOR SALE—

AN OIL REFINERY.

Inquire of ISAAC WHITTIER,

no22-tf No. 77 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

That large three story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 99 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

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The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. A. E. Oakford, No. 167 Locust street, Allegheny City. It is a substantial brick building, modern style front and back, three stories high, containing fifteen rooms, fitted with water and gas, and bounded on side and rear by paved alleys. This is a desirable property, as it is in first rate order, and located so centrally that it is easy of access from any business portion of the two cities. MAFFETT & OLD,

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SPLENDID COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Containing fifty-two acres, mostly cleared. The land is rich, having been rented as a dairy farm for a number of years. The improvements are a comfortable brick house, and all necessary outbuildings. It is one of the most beautiful now offered for sale, and lays well to subdivide into lots ranging from one to five acres. Terms easy. Apply to B. McCLAIN & CO.,

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FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address

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FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and building lumber erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,

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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The Improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a flowing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other produce of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

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Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

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FIFTY THREE ACRES OF

COAL AND FARMING LAND.

I am authorized to sell a tract of 53 acres, about 2½ miles from the Monongahela at the six mile Ferry. It is easily accessible by the valley of Streets Run, and a good Railroad is now made to within a short distance. The whole of it is underlaid with a

A THICK VEIN OF COAL,

cropping out on Weler's Run, a tributary of Streets Run.

The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

A GOOD LOG AND FRAME HOUSE,

a frame barn, excellent spring house, and other

OUT BUILDINGS.

For terms and particulars, apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

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All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,

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SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street,—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. Either as a hand some every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-3m

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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

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Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

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Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

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☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 17p2

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HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

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PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

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Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs Axles,

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Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Pile, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ja10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, PRES. | R. PATRICK, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 6s, '81	109 00	.....
U. S. 10-40s	101 75	102 25
Allegheny Gas	.....	38 00
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	15 50
4th Ward Allegheny City Bonds	.....	93 00
Third Ward Allegheny Bounty Bonds	99 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	86 00	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	81 00
Third National Bank	.....	115 00
Fourth National Bank	.....	180 00
First National, Allegheny	.....	118 00
Dalzell	.....	10 00
Columbia Oil	.....	88 50
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 75
Phillips	.....	6 25
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	90
Central	.....	1 10
Parton	.....	2 25
Cherry Run and Blood	.....	1 00
Ohio Valley	.....	1 65
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Cherry Run Central	1 70	2 00
Ritchie (dividend interest)	.....	1 25
Federal	.....	1 20
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 30
Pittsburgh and Great Western	1 75	.....
Passaver	.....	1 60
New York and West Virginia	.....	3 75
Stella	.....	1 00
Mechanic	.....	75
Minco Mining Company	.....	16 25
Mt. Vernon Silver Mining Co	.....	3 00
Ind. Cent'l R. R., 24 mort bonds	.....	102 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

Oil Stocks are less active and prices quite unsettled. Curtin, 15@16; Caldwell, 7⅝@7¾; Dalzell, 9¾; Maple Shade, 32@34; Seneca sold down to 8, and closed at 4½ bid; Walnut Island, 2¾@2¾; Cornplanter, 6¾@7; Eldorado, 1¾@2.

SATURDAY, January 7, P. M.

We announced some days since that an understanding had been had among our leading banking houses by which the use of country money as a *currency* would be discontinued, and the notes of the interior banks which found their way here would be treated as they are in other commercial cities, viz: Would be valued according to the risk, expense, &c., of converting them into greenbacks. It appears that the arrangement was not so general among our bankers as we supposed. Some of the most influential cannot see the propriety of such a change and refuse to accede to it. We presume that until the conversion of our State banks into National, there will continue to exist among us the two kinds of currency.

The interior Banks of this State do not show much alacrity in availing themselves of the act of the last Legislature enabling them to organize as National Banks, but will in all probability be induced to make the change, either by pressure of public opinion or by further legislative *persuasion*.

That our currency should be uniform, and that such uniformity will be best accomplished by having the National system prevail is undoubtedly true. These considerations, aside from the fact that the National system is calculated to strengthen the Government, should operate to compel the State Banks to organize under the national system.

The Banks of our State are generally well managed, and so far as we know are in a sound state. Failures rarely occur, but when they do, they are frequently bad, and the notes worthless, in consequence of their being no securities specially pledged for their redemption, as is the case with the National Banks, and those of New York and many other States. A similar system, it is true, was enacted in our State, but is practically inoperative in consequence of the creation and renewal of charters under the old system.

—The "Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh" is a new institution recently organized under the National Banking Law, and which will commence operations in the course of ten days. The location selected is the handsome and substantial iron front building on the corner of Second and Wood streets, which will be convenient to those of our business houses on the Monongahela side of the city, and at the same time not too remote from the financial centre on Fourth street.

The new Bank has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its principal officers. The President, Alex. Bradley, Esq., is well known as one of our most careful, prudent and industrious business men, and the Cashier, Geo. T. Van Doren, Esq., has established a reputation by his conduct in a similar capacity in the Citizens' Bank, second to none other in our city.

We predict for the new bank a successful and profitable career. The business of this vicinity is rapidly increasing and requires a corresponding increase of banking capital.

The Citizens' Bank repairs their loss of Mr. Van Doren by elevating to the Cashiership, J. B. Brady, Jr., Esq., from his position as Teller or Assistant Cashier, and a better selection could not have been made. Mr. B. is well calculated by his education in this institution to preserve and increase the present highly prosperous condition of the Citizens' Bank.

—The sales at the regular Board this morning were, 500 U. S. 5-20s at 108¾; 100 shares Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Stock at 110, and 15 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank at 78.

Subscriptions to the Government loans go on briskly at the Fourth National Bank. Within a few weeks there has been taken through it the large amount of $957,150. It is a most laudable and patriotic work, and one that is strictly reciprocal in its benefits. We insert below a list of the subscriptions made last week:

Previously reported	$578,000
Wm. Watson, Louisville	7,000
" "	500
" "	100
Miss Swartz	100
Kramer & Rahn	30,000
Jacob Geyer	100
Miss McConnell	100
Peter Price	400
Hon. Thos. Williams	1,000
R. Thompson	4,000
W. F. Sheebe	200
E. Pardu	1,000
E. B. Sackett	1,000
Daniel Williams	950
Mrs. P. West	100
J. A. G. Gilsar	2,000
D. Heudy	800
T. Brown	100
S. McKee	800
J. S. Griffith	5,000
M. N. Serner	100
J. C. McPherson	2,000
William Bagaley, 10-40's	100,000
John Sherrick, Cashier	20,000
T. J. Barclay	3,500
Hunter Orr	5,000
K. R. Burge	5,000
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
John Gay	2,000
T. J. Craig	1,500
John Bass	1,200
A. H. Haney & Co	10,000
David Myers	2,000
William Parkhill, Jr., & Co	5,500
O. D. Lemon	900
M. Voegtly, Jr	45,000
A. M. Stewart	1,500
A. W. Laney	1,000
J. F. McLaren, Rev	200
Captain W. H. Byram	1,000
James Walker, Jr	500
Mary M. Caldwell	400
Susan G. Pennell	800
Joseph Richards	5,000
Samuel Ray	5,000
James Walker, Jr., 10-40s	200
J. S. Griffith 10-40s	5,000
W. L. Corbett, President	40,000
Total	$897,150

Full commission paid to all persons purchasing United States securities through the Fourth National Bank, United States Government Depository.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—A more quiet feeling prevails in the Provision market. Mess pork is sparingly offered at $43, though buyers are 50c to $1 lower in their views.

Lard is kept at 25c, with nothing doing.

The rates on bulk meats remain at 16½@18¼c loose, but the transactions were light.

Green hams are held at 18½c, where offered. Green shoulders at 15c.

There was not much of a market for hogs. Nominally, prices remained as they were—ranging from $15 25 to $15 50 for the extreme of light and heavy, with $15 75 as the nominal quotation for averages of 200 lbs. Only five or six packers are in use, and they are principally engaged on commission work.

Toledo—Dressed Hogs—The market is firm, rather active and a fraction higher. Sales: 180 dead hogs, all weighing over 190 lbs, at 15½;

44	"	extra heavy at 15½
95	"	average 180 at 15¼
10	"	under 150 at 15
31	"	dividing on 180 at 15@15½

The outside figure given above is the highest price paid in the market this season.

Louisville—Provisions—Pork—The market firmer, with an active inquiry for the hog product, but new mess pork is generally held out of market, and we quote it nominally at $43 per barrel. A sale of 57 pieces of green hams in pickle at 18½c, and 9,000 pieces of stag hams in smoke house at 20c. A sale of 100 tcs new lard, pork house make, at 22c, though held by many at 23½c, while leaf, in kegs, is quoted at 25@26c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

Business on Saturday was not very active, the demand being limited. So far as prices were concerned we have but few changes to notice. The weather for some days past has been very changeable. On Friday we had a warm rain, indicating an early resumption of navigation to all points. On Saturday we had the real winter material, with fine sleighing. It seems a doubtful question whether the boats will venture out until we have milder weather and the ice disappears. On the landing business was inactive. Among the steamers advertised were the following: The Bayard's card says she will leave this day at 11 a. m. for Parkersburg and intermediate points. The new steamer Champion is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She has a portion of her cargo on board. The packet Olive is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. The Pilgrim is announced for Evansville and Nashville. The J. R. Gilmore has her sign labeled for the same destination. The tonnage in port being large, boats have to wait some time before they can gather up a trip that justifies them in going out. The only arrival outside the Monongahela River packets was the Guidon. We have previously published her manifest. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HOGS—The weather since Saturday has been favorable for packing, we understand that one or more of the large operators will resume operations this morning. One firm has made a contract to slaughter 2,000 head. The market was firm with a fair demand; prices ranged from $12 00@13 25, according to sizes. The packing season is near its close, the present week will finish up certain contracts.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues firm with a good local demand. Sales 1,000 lbs apples at 12@12½c.

PEACHES—Small sales were made at 26@28c ₱ lb.

BACON—The market remains firm with a good demand for local purposes; the receipts are on the increase. Among the sales made were the following: Shoulder 3,000 lbs, at 22c; 5,000 lbs do, same price; sugar cured hams, 5,000 lbs, at 25c; 16,000 lbs do, same figure; sides 2,500 lbs, at 23c. There is a large amount of meat in smoke-houses that will be brought to market at the proper time.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair demand for the various descriptions; sales of 15 tierces at 24¼@25c; sales of 50 buckets in a retail way at 27@28c.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active. The Central being principally for lots for local purposes. Oats were unchanged; sales 600 bushels at 95c; 389 bush do at the same figures; 1 car load to arrive, at 95c. Corn was firmer in sentiment; sales of 600 bushels ear at $1 30—some dealers were asking $1 35; 300 bush. do, same terms, for Eastern Ohio in fair navigable order, but failing. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are on a stand with 4½ feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Kate Robinson came in from Nashville with 19 bales of rags, having discharged 183 government horses and mules at Louisville. The Kate Robinson returns to Nashville.

The Meinotie also arrived from Nashville with 60 bales of cotton, 105 tons of iron, and 45 tons of hides. The Meinotie is loading for the government.

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The weather continues clear and mild, but it is not sufficiently warm to effect any clearance of ice in such a deep gorge. Weather prophets call the present fine weather we are enjoying "weather in precedent," and predict rain shortly. Should their judgment be correct, we shall soon be able to note the speedy resumption of navigation.

It is amusing to see the announcements made by some of the St. Louis river reporters that "the river is again open to Cairo," and in the same paper will appear dispatches from their Cairo correspondents announcing just the contrary. On the supposition that the St. Louis reporter knew what he was taking about, and that the Cairo reporter did not, the crews of about twenty-five steamers have sent crews down here to take up their respective steamers to St. Louis. Their crews on arriving hereare not only "lond but deep," and the probability is that the river reports from Cairo will obtain a fair share of credence hereafter.

Louisville.—The river was falling steadily though slowly, with 7 feet 6 inches water in the canal, by the mark, at dusk.

During the previous twenty-four hours the river, at the head of the falls, had receded 4 inches, and some 18 inches at Portland. The weather was clear and pleasant all day until evening when it clouded up, with indications of rain.

On the falls last evening there were fully 5½ feet water for steamboats, down the Indiana chute.

The light steamer J. S. Hall is advertised for Nashville.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Speculative interest upon Stocks is dull, except upon Erie, which still is Burns down by strong bear combination. The market is generally firm, except upon North Western shares. Government Stocks were all strong and better, with large business. The subscriptions in the city have been $18,000,000, of which the First National Bank took $5,000,000. State Stocks quiet and firm. Miscellaneous list steady, without marked change. Coal Shares firmer. The Gold Market has been heavy, with a gradual fall in price. No news or rumors to affect the market. Money less active, and a better supply of capital on per cent. Stocks quiet and steady. At the Petroleum Board sales of Excelsior at 88; HighEate, 105; North American, 5; Tarr and Petroleum, 3 0; Buchanan's Farm, 195. Petroleum is quiet at 52c for Crude, 73@74c for Refined in Bond, and 93@94c for Refined Free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.

Gold steady without even the average demand and I opened at 227¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.

Petroleum dull and quiet. Crude 51@52c; Refined, in bond, 74@75c; Refined, free, 94@96c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.

Money firm at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109⅝@109¾. Gold dull and without decided change, opening at 227¼, and declining to 226¾, and closing at 227. Total exports of specie for the day, $686,700. Government Stocks active and firmer.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallaher's—N. Y. Central, 118¼; Erie, 83⅞; Hudson, 113; Reading, 117; Mich. Central, 114⅛; Michigan Southern, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 127⅝; Pittsburgh, 96⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 126; Rock Island, 106; do, preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 101⅞; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 33¼; Canton, 35; Cumberland, 40⅝; Mariposa, 15¾; Gold—Sales after the call at 227.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Cotton dull and lower at $1 19 for middling. Flour—State and Western dull, but prices generally without decided change; $8 15@10 25 for extra State; $11 20@11 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 30@12 00 for trade brands; market closing quiet. Whisky opened dull but closed a little firmer. Western, $2 23@2 24, closing at the latter price. Wheat dull with a drooping tendency; winter red Western, $2 65. Rye quiet at $1 72@1 73 for Western. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and 1@2c lower at $1 05 for Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Pork unsettled and the demand less active, Improving slightly at the close; $25 75@26 25 for new mess, $21 50@41 75 for 1863-4, cash and regular way, closing at $41 50 cash, $35 50@36 for prime and $30@40 50 for prime mess; also, 3,000 bbls new mess for February, sellers' and buyers' option, at $43 50@44 00; 1,700 bbls, 1863-4 mess, for January, same terms, at $41 75@42, and 250 bbls prime mess, for February, buyers' option, at $41 75. Dressed hogs less active, at 16¾@17c for Western. Lard heavy at 20¼@21½c, and small lots at 24¾@24¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 7.

But little business done in every department to-day. Flour and Grain nominal as last quoted. Whisky dull and only one small sale was made at $2 23. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork was made at $50, to be delivered next June; on the spot it was offered at $45. Bulk Meats firm. Lard dull. Groceries unchanged. Gold, 225. Exchange firm, par 1 1-10 premium. Money market rather close. Hogs firmer, and but few on the market, as all trains are stopped by the snow; 200 averages sold at 16c. Country Dressed Hogs, $15 25@15 60.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 7.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet and declined 1c. Sales at $1 69¼@1 70 for No. 2. Corn steady. Oats quiet, at $1 04¾@1 05. Highwines declined 1c. Sales $2 09@2 10. Hogs quiet at yesterday's prices. Receipts and demand 12,000. Sales at $14@14 50. Provisions dull. Mess pork $38@38 50; prime $28. Hams and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bush; Corn, 2,000 do; hogs, 6,000.

Petroleum.

The exports of Petroleum from New York, in 1864, are 21,288,499 gallons, valued at $19,547,604. The following is the quantity exported from other ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1864. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.
From Boston	1,696,307	2,949,431
" Philadelphia	7,799,188	5,909,738
" Baltimore	329,971	915,866
" Portland	70,762	342,082
Total	10,457,188	8,703,117
Total exp'ts from U. States	31,745,687	28,250,721
Same time 1863	.....	10,887,701

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were twelve feet water in the channel and rising fast notwithstanding the cold weather. Ice was forming fast. Boats will not venture out for the present.

THE fine passenger steamer Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will have despatch.

THE fine packet, J. R. Gilmore, has changed her sign. She will load for Clarksville and Nashville, and will hereafter be in charge of Capt. R. W. Horton.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Champion, in charge of Captain F. Maratta, is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found.

HO FOR THE OIL REGIONS.—The fleet sidewheel steamer Bayard, Capt. Saint, will leave for Parkersburg on Monday, at 11 a. m., on her first trip. She will leave Pittsburgh every Monday and Friday punctually at the hour advertised. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and great speed. The advantage of such a packet to our merchants will be large. Our friend CHARLES AND LEGS, Capt. D Moore, an officer of large experience, pleasing address, and personally very popular. What he don't know about the packet trade is not worth knowing.

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RIVER PACKETS,

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side-wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.

Leaves Wheeling at 5 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 p. m.

Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, Agent,
de28 No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer G. M'C. FORTER,

T. L. TAYLOR, Captain. L. F. BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. GORDON, Master, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. KERR, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 3 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receive freights through to Cincinnati.

JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer CHAMPION. CAPT. MARATTA, will leave as announced above.

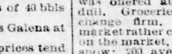
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
4 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE, J. M. ANDREWS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
31 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

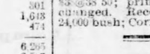
For Evansville and Nashville.



ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11th, at 4 p. m. The light draught passenger steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leave as announced above

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
5 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Nashville and New Orleans.



ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, HARTON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

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PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,

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FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
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N.B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
se11

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance, and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs Helmold. ap7

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se24-1y

GROCERIES—

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do;
80 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 hf. chests Y. H., Oolong and Imp. Tea;
200 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by
de27 JAMES BOWMAN, Wood st.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn street,
de14-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 " do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oc19 No. 179 Liberty street.

J. A. GRAFF. C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au28-6m

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
16 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples.

In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
no22 Nos. 138 and 132 Second street.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on reasonable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN,
Late Kensport, September, 1863. se19-3m

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
oc6 JAMES BOWMAN, Wood st.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets
Manufacturers of all sizes and description s of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN.
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 27th, 1864. } de30-6w

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND OF THE CAPITAL

STOCK AND ON THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the Capital stock for the quarter ending December 31st inst., to the shareholders who stand registered on that day, payable, (free of Government tax) on and after the 15th day of January, 1865, at the office of the Company in this city, and at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 72 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices. The Board have also ordered the suspension of the payment of the half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent. on the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, due January 1st, 1865, making it payable on and after the 17th day of January, 1865, to the bondholders registered on the 31st day of December inst., at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 72 Wall street, New York. The Transfer Books of stock and third mortgage bonds will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of January thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES,
de17-1m Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 16th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear, that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsbur